Statements

Statewise Demand and Allocation Imported Edible Oils unde PDS During Financial yearwisefrom 1995-96 to 1997-98

(Qty. in MTs)

SI N o	States/UTs	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		Demand	Allocation	Demand	Allocation	Demand	Allocatio n
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	142400	66600	133000	49000	65200	28000
2.	Arunachal						
3.	Assam	1500	1200	1200	1000		
4.	Bihar	10500	200	24500	700	300	300
5.	Goa	6900	4000	5800	3200	3500	3500
6.	Gujarat	71000	49000	76000	40000	20000	20000
7.	Haryana	500	200				
8.	Himachal; Pradesh	1703	1503	1400	1400	1400	1400
9.	J&K	500	700	1200	700	400	400
10	Karnataka	12000	11000	24000	10000	10000	10000
11	Kerala			4000	2000		
12	Madhya Pradesh	2500	2500				
13	Maharashtra	57000	30000	56000	34000	30000	30000
14	Manipur	4800	900	5600	2100	800	800
15	Meghalaya	600	200	1400	700		
16	Mizoram	2200	1300	2800	1400	800	800
17	Nagaland	5600	4100	3500	2800	1600	1600
18	Orissa	23000	12000	21600	7000	7300	7300
19	Punjab						
20	Rajasthan	1200	400	2100	350		
21	Sikkim	1170	840	770	770	880	880
22	Tamil Nadu	16000	8000	17000	7000	4000	4000
23	Tripura	900	700	700	700		
24	Uttar Pradesh					1700	1700
25	West Bengal	30500	17000	52500	18500	20000	20000
26	A & N Islands	175	150	175	200	100	100
27	Chandigarh	0	100				
28	D&NHaveli	800	640	960	560	320	320
29	Delhi	4500	3300	8500	3600	2104	2104
30	Daman &. Diu	1000	875	965	875	500	500
31	Lakshadweep	330	290	280	280	400	400
32	Pondicherry	7664	4308	11000	4000	2000	2000
•	ALL INDIA	406942	222006	456950	192835	173304	136104

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्न की वसूली

306. **प्रो. राम बख्श सिंह वर्मा** :

श्रीमती मालती शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य और उपभोक्ता मामले मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1996-97 में गेहूं की वसूली का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था;

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कितने गेहूं का भंडारण किया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य और उपभोक्ता मामले मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य सिंह यादव) : (क) चूंकि भारतीय खाद्य निगम/राज्य सरकारों और उनकी एजेंसियों द्वारा केवल उन खाद्यान्नोम की ही वसूली की जाती है जो किसानों द्वारा पेशकश किए जाते हैं इसलिए मूल्य समर्थन प्रचालनों के अधीन खाद्यान्नों की वसूली स्वैच्छिक स्वरुप की है। इस प्रकार वसूली का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता। तथापि रबी विपणन मौसम 1996-97 में कुल 81.83 लाख टन गेहूं की वसूलीइ की गई थी।

(ख) 1.4.1998 की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय पूल में 50.75 लाख टन गेहूं उपलब्ध था।

(ग) और (घ) उपर्युक्त (क) की दृष्टि में प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Mahajan Committee Report on Sugar

307. SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:
SHRI N.R. DASARI:
DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahajan Committee on sugar industry has recommended total decontrol of the sugar pricing system in two years and discontinuation of sugar supply through the PDS after the phase out;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee and Government's decision thereon; and

(c) the new guidelines being laid for ensuring availability of sugar to the poor at subsidised rate in the event of any decontrol of the rate of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YEADV): (a) to (c) The High Powered Committee on Sugar Industry, under the Chairmanship of Shri B.B. Mahajan, submitted its report on 15.4.98. With regard to 'Price Control & PDS', the Committee has made the following recommendations:—

(i) The Committee has recommended complete decontrol of sugar. However, the Committee has further stated tfiat decontrol may be phased over a period of two years. From the beginning of the Sugar Season following the date of announcement of the policy, the percentage of levy sugar may be reduced at 20%, which may be continued at the same rate during the next sugar season; and from the beginning of the subsequent sugar season the levy may be completely abolished.

(ii) Control on releases should continue even after complete decontrol of prices.

(iii) Supply of sugar through PDS may be discontinued when complete decontrol becomes effective. The subsidy at present allowed in supply of sugar through PDS can be distributed among the beneficiaries by adding to the subsidy at present allowed on foodgrains.

The recommendations of the Committee are under examination in Government.

Allowing Import of Duty Free Sugar

308. SHRI N.R. DASARI:
SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the policy or allowing import of sugar, free of duty adopted in 1994-95 still continued even though the production of sugar has picked up since then;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the continuance of this import policy and sharp decline in world sugar prices, will adversely affect the indigenous production of sugar; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) The Import Policy-allowing import or sugar on OGL, free of duty-was introduced in order to provide an 'Import Window' to meet a contingency in which